

### REMARKS

This responds to the Office Action mailed on October 12, 2007. No claims are amended, canceled or added. Thus, claims 1-26 remain pending in this application.

#### §103 Rejection of the Claims

Claims 19, 21, 22, 24, 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Everett et al. (US 5,317,330) in view of Shloss et al. (US 5,307,349). Applicant respectfully traverses. The Office has not clearly articulated a reason with a rationale underpinning to combine Everett et al. and Shloss et al..

FIG. 2 of Shloss et al. illustrates a block diagram of a transponder with a control and an RF modulation/demodulation section 102 (col. 3 lines 39-42). The RF modulation/demodulation section 102 includes a transmit/receive switch 130.

Everett et al. refer to a dual resonant antenna circuit (Title), where the antenna circuit has a parallel resonant circuit and a series resonant circuit (Abstract). The antenna circuit has two resonant frequencies; a parallel resonant at a first frequency (receive) and series resonant at a second frequency (transmit) different from the first (col. 2 lines 5-28; col. 3 line 16). Transmit and receive operations can be simultaneous (col. 2 lines 26-28). Everett et al. identify FIG. 3 as a first presently preferred embodiment, and FIG. 4 as a second presently preferred embodiment. Everett et al. do not transform the circuit of FIG. 3 to the circuit of FIG. 4, and Everett et al. do not transform the circuit of FIG. 4 to the circuit of FIG. 3. Each of these circuits (FIGS. 3 and 4) is able to both receive and transmit (simultaneously) using an arrangement of components, and these components and their arrangements do not change to switch from receiving to transmitting or vice-versa. The dual frequency antenna circuit of the first embodiment (FIG. 3) includes an arrangement of components (36, 38 and 40) that does not change in order for the circuit to receive or transmit (col. 3 lines 7-19). Using the circuit of FIG. 3, the antenna 36 transmits a signal of coded information at a frequency less than the frequency of the signal which it receives (col. 3 line 17-19). The dual frequency antenna circuit of the second embodiment (FIG. 4) also includes an arrangement of components (48, 50, 52) that does not change in order for the circuit to receive or transmit (col. 3 lines 20-30). Using the circuit of FIG. 4, the antenna transmits a signal at a higher frequency than the signal received (col. 3 lines 20-23).

With respect to the language of claim 19, Everett et al. do not show “a method for switching between a transmit mode and a receive mode” that includes “transforming the antenna element into a high-impedance parallel resonant circuit in a receive mode” and “transforming the antenna element into a low-impedance series resonant circuit in a transmit mode.” According to the recited method in the claim, the “transforming of the antenna element” occurs as part of the method for switching between a transmit mode and a receive mode. Thus, Applicant respectfully asserts it is error for the Office to rely on Everett et al. in an effort to show “transforming the antenna element into a high-impedance parallel resonant circuit in a receive mode”, and “transforming the antenna element into a low-impedance series resonant circuit in a transmit mode” when Everett et al. do not switch between transmit and receive modes. Further, the arrangement of the elements of the circuit of FIG. 3 does not change. Thus, the circuit of FIG. 3 is not “transformed.” Rather, the same circuit has dual resonances, where one arrangement of elements in the circuit resonates at two frequencies (a receive frequency and a transmit frequency). Likewise, the arrangement of the elements of the circuit of FIG. 4 does not change. Thus, the circuit of FIG. 4 is not “transformed.”

Additionally, the Office has not clearly articulated a reason with a rationale underpinning to combine Everett et al. and Shloss et al.. The Office has not established why the switch would be added and how the circuit of Everett et al. would be modified to add the switch. Applicant respectfully asserts there is no motivation to combine the transmit/receive switch of Shloss et al. and the dual resonant antenna circuit of Everett et al. because the dual resonant antenna circuit of Everett et al. can simultaneously perform transmit and receive operations. If Everett et al. can simultaneously transmit and receive, one would not be motivated to add a transmit/receive switch to Everett et al.

With respect to independent claim 19, Applicant is unable to find, among other things, in the proposed combination of the references, a method for switching between a transmit mode and a receive mode in a wireless communication system having a single antenna element and a DC blocking capacitor connected between an amplifier and a node of the antenna element, as recited in the claim, where the method comprises determining a mode of operation for the communication system, transforming the antenna element into a high-impedance parallel resonant circuit in a receive mode, and transforming the antenna element into a low-impedance

series resonant circuit in a transmit mode. Claims 21, 22 and 24-25 depend on claim 19, and are asserted to be in condition for allowance for at least the reasons provided with respect to claim 19. Further, with respect to claims 21 and 22, Applicant submits that, as recited in the claim, the recited “connecting” occurs as part of the “transforming the antenna element.” As provided earlier, the arrangement of the components in FIGS. 3 and 4 of Everett et al. do not change. Thus, there is no “connecting . . .” to transform the antenna element. Additionally, with respect to claim 25, Everett et al refer to a dual frequency resonant antenna with two distinct frequencies (where one of the frequencies is higher than the other). Everett et al. do not and cannot have the parallel resonant frequency approximately equal to the series resonant frequency, as recited in the claim, for approximately equal resonant frequencies would destroy the function of the dual frequency resonant antenna. For example, the circuits rely on one resonant circuit having a high impedance while the other resonant circuit has a low impedance for a given frequency (e.g. col. 3 lines 7-16, 40-46). This would not occur if the resonant frequencies were approximately the equal.

Withdrawal of the rejection and reconsideration and allowance of the claims are respectfully requested.

*Allowable Subject Matter*

Applicant thanks the Examiner for the finding of allowable subject matter. Claims 1-18 have been allowed. Claims 20, 23 and 26 were objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but were indicated to be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

**CONCLUSION**

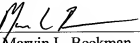
Applicant respectfully submits that the claims are in condition for allowance, and notification to that effect is earnestly requested. The Examiner is invited to telephone Applicant's attorney at (612) 373-6960 to facilitate prosecution of this application.

If necessary, please charge any additional fees or credit overpayment to Deposit Account No. 19-0743.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date February 12, 2008

By   
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CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 CFR 1.8: The undersigned hereby certifies that this correspondence is being filed using the USPTO's electronic filing system EFS-Web, and is addressed to: Mail Stop Amendment, Commissioner of Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on this 12<sup>th</sup> day of February 2008.

Jonathan Ferguson

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